bers have returned to the elements is perpetuated in the memory of the posterity for whom it was erected.

Wayne was long-headed according to the knowledge current in his day, and other sagacious men approved his judgment for more than a generation after. In 1819 one Capt. James Riley, a surveyor of some note, visited Fort Wayne, and his enthusiastic predictions for what he called "the future emporium of Indiana" have been recorded. By Wayne's occupancy of the spot, he said, "the communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio, through the channels of the Maumee and the Wabash, was cut off or completely commanded * * * and here will arise a town of great importance, which must become a depot of immense trade. * * * So soon as the land shall be surveyed and offered for sale inhabitants will pour in from all quarters to this future thoroughfare between the East and the Mississippi river." This foreseeing surveyor, enterprising as well as prophetic, further won for his name a place in history by suggesting the one thing important and needful, a short canal, which "might very easily be cut, six miles long, uniting the Wabash to the St. Mary's." Imbued with this idea he returned a year later, surveyed the portage, and urged his arguments upon the United States Surveyor General Edward Tiffin, reaffirming that Fort Wayne "combined more natural advantages to build up and support a town of importance as a place of deposit and trade and a thoroughfare than any point he had seen in the Western country." This seems to have been the inception of the great Wabash and Erie canal. Riley's idea was pushed in Congress, and that body, during its session of 1823-4 took steps toward its fulfillment by authorizing the State of Indiana to "survey and mark through the lands of the United States the route of a canal by which to connect the navigation of the rivers Wabash and Miami (Maumee) and to Lake Erie."

PROMISE THAT FAILED.

So promising was the project that it grew of its own momentum, expanding into a grander scheme, and in 1827 another act of much larger scope not only gave authority, but encouraged Indiana to undertake the work by donating large tracts of land. The canal now was to extend down the Wabash as far as the Tippecanoe river, and down the Maumee to the rapids of that stream. The importance to the nation at large that was attached to this proposed waterway is shown by the provision that "the said canal, when completed, shall be, and forever remain, a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from any toll or other charges whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service, passing through the same." Indiana acceded to the proposition with enthusiasm; in due time ground was jubilantly broken at Fort Wayne and for a decade or more the work of construction went industriously on. During the comparatively brief term of its existence it was the life and hope of the Wabash valley, and if Madison on the Ohio was one "gateway to the State," the city that stood where the rivers overlapped was none the less another. The freight boat and the packet succeeding to the pirogue and the canoe brought multiplied currents of life that passed through and built up Fort Wayne, and the early dreams of those who foresaw here a metropolis of the first order bade fair to be fulfilled.

To appreciate fully that promise and the reasons for its nonfulfillment one must consider the conditions that made cities prior to the middle of the century just past, and the enormous revolution in social development caused by the most radical of factors, the steam locomotive. Before the advent of the latter and its proved practicability transportation by water, particularly in an undeveloped country, was so immeasureably easier than by land that navigable rivers were of the first importance. In judging of the future of a new territory the streams that afforded ingress and egress were taken into account more, perhaps, than any other one thing, and the value of these streams were in direct ratio to their touch with the various markets of the country; this narrow divide commanding an almost uninterrupted waterway from New York to New Orleans gave an immense advantage to the city located there, and under the old order of things Fort Wayne was, logically, predestined to high rank among the cities of the land.

A THRIVING CITY.

The implication is not, by any means, that Fort Wayne is a relic of the past or that she has fallen behind in the race. She has thrived well under the new conditions, and, as said in the beginning of this article, is to-day the third largest city in Indiana, but with the passing of the old order her peculiar advantage was rendered null and void. The only argument, if there be an argument, is a speculative one as to what the "Summit City" would have been had the world's inland commerce continued to follow the waterways.

A word of post-mortem history touching the doughty veteran who wrested this spot from the red man and established his name here for future time may not be amiss. Wayne, as may be learned from any standard biography of him, died where Erie, Pa., is now located, not long after his conquest of the Northwestern tribes. There he lay buried for thirteen years, when his son removed the remains to the old home place in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Further particulars are not, I believe, given in any of the "lives," but some twenty-two years ago a fugitive article afloat in the press added some gruesome details to the established account. According to this the son came over the mountains on his sepulchral errand in a small sulky. When his father's body was disinterred it was found to be in an excellent state of preservation. To transport is thus on the sulky was impossible, and a Dr. John C. Wallace, one of Wayne's old companions-in-arms, overcame the difficulty by boiling the body, thus separating the flesh from the bones. The flesh was returned to the original grave and the bones, strapped in a box to the sulky, were taken home and reburied. Thus the dust of the hero of Stony Point has the anomalous distinction of occupying two graves. Over the bones a monument was erected. The first grave was forgotten for many years, when some digger for relics unearthed a coffin lid, with the initials A. W. and the figures of Wayne's age and date of death formed by brass-headed nails.

GEORGE S. COTTMAN.

Rare Butterflies Bring Big Prices.

Pearson's Magazine.

About twenty butterflies and nearly 600 moths are supplied by Wicken Sege Fen in Cambridgeshire, England, but only a few of the rarer and more valuable specimens are sought after by the entomologists. Their value, from a monetary point of view, is somewhat difficult to gauge; for instance, a scarce and inconspicuous brown moth, called Hydrilla palustris, which is only taken at long intervals, several years intervening, is worth $10 to $15, while a swallow-tail butterfly, although found nowhere else in England, is worth but 10 cents. A good specimen of the large copper butterfly is worth from $20 to $40, but this butterfly is now extinct.

A High Rate of Speed.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"They are talking about an elevated road in New York city with a speed of 200 miles an hour."

"It seems to me that there would be one serious objection to such a high rate of speed."

"What is it?"

"Well, suppose you wanted to get off at Forty-second street. You'd have to speak to the conductor about it the day before."

THE VIRTUES OF TOBACCO

AN OLD MEDICAL PRACTITIONER SAYS THEY ARE NUMEROUS.

It Soothes, Calms and Comforts Mankind, Not Only Physically, but Mentally and Morally.

The most fanatical anti-tobacconists in their hatred of tobacco would make of Nicot's weed a scapegoat for all the sins of mankind. Societies have been founded against the abuse of tobacco, but that is only a hypocritical euphemism to prevent its use. However good their intent, such societies have no beneficial influence upon mankind from a hygienic point of view, because they are conducted along the wrong lines by intolerant and dyspeptic bigots. They exaggerate the evil, and all exaggeration renders the subject thus distorted insignificant. It is always so with temperance societies, instead of restricting themselves to the praiseworthy programme of checking the abuse of alcohol they carry their crusade into other fields and go so far as to demand the extermination of vineyards and the destruction of orchards. It is always wise to allow human nature some freedom, for, as Pechoilier says, "Philanthe touches the heart more readily than Alceste." To allow the moderate use of tobacco is to gain authority to control its abuse. Tea, coffee, and even water are not without their danger if one exceeds the limits of moderation, but who would speak of suppressing these necessities of life?

But, somebody says, tobacco is a drug. It has been used for a long time in medicine, and if it is seen no longer on the druggist's shelves it is because the tobacco merchant has usurped the business. But is it not also true that alcohol, coffee, tea, even sugar were, for a long time, sold as drugs before they became a part of the grocer's stock in trade; in fact, there is a proverb, "An apothecary without sugar," who must have been a very poor apothecary in his time. The very argument that tobacco is a drug is an indisputable proof that it is of value in sustaining health. Therepeutically speaking, it is more or less calmative, like its closely allied relatives, belladonna and hyosciamus, all being members of the great and noble family of solanacae, or, as Michelet has called them, "the comforters."

If tobacco was a dangerous poison its effects would be especially noticeable in the manufactories, where the continual emanations would seriously affect the health of the working people. As a fact, medical investigation showed that working in tobacco is almost innocuous; women and children live as it were, in beds of tobacco, and their average sickness is less than in many other trades far less healthful. Strange to say, among these workmen forms of heart disease are rare, although, to speak truly, these are the most serious and the most marked evil consequences of tobacco in smokers. Irregularity and palpitation of the heart, tendency to acute cardiac disturbances and angina pectoris, it must be confessed, quite frequently occur in those who smoke strong cigars to excess, and these accidents cease to occur only with the cessation of the use which has induced them; suppression of the abuse is not sufficient.

As for morphine, alcohol and other poisons, so with tobacco, it is usually necessary to gradually wean the subject from the habit to avoid serious disturbances in health. Hygienic measures should be instituted, and light cigars, or pipes with a long stem, be used. These precautions counteract at least four-fifths of the injurious results of tobacco. But in case of heart disturbance it is necessary to enforce immediate and radical disuse of smoking. In fact, as is true of coffee, tea, alcohol, etc., smoking tobacco is a slow poison, even if it does not affect the nervous system in so pronounced a degree as other poisons of the intellect. It possesses, on the other hand, the power of rendering this miserable life endurable to many. Smoking is the first desire and the supreme pleasure of the convalescent; when a sick man asks to smoke it is a favorable sign which has due weight with the doctor in the prognosis. It is perhaps the only so-called bad habit which demands good health for its enjoyment.

BENEFITS IN TOBACCO.

The unbiased mind cannot deny that there are certain benefits in the moderate use of tobacco. Almost every dentist acknowledges that it has a beneficial action upon the teeth, an action attributed to the neutralizing alcalinity of the smoke and to the antiseptic qualities of nicotine and pyridine, which destroy the vitality of microbes which would otherwise thrive and multiply in the mouth. Claude Bernard further believes that the minute quantity of prussic acid in tobacco is vaporized and contributes to asepsis in the mouth.

Smoking certainly relieves the toothache, and Dr. Hepburn affirms that decay of the teeth in smokers is slow and unnoticeable, due to a slow, gradual mortification of the pulp of the teeth. Moreover, the solid particles of the smoke are deposited upon the depressions in the enamel and thus preserve the teeth from decay.

In spite of this, however, when the mucus membrane of the mouth is irritated it is necessary to abstain from smoking, otherwise the affection will be exaggerated, but it will often suffice if the irritation is decreased by the use of less pungent tobacco and by cooling the smoke. Smoking tobacco allays certain forms of gastralgia and blunts the urgent desire for food common in certain nervous cases, and on the other hand its moderate use after meals stimulates torpid digestion. This is due, technically speaking, to an excitation of the salivary glands which leads to a similar excitation of the gastro-intestinal glands. If one abuses tobacco this excitation, just mentioned, is exaggerated and a catarrh of the stomach ensues characterized by lack of appetite, flatulence, cramps, acidity, nausea and even vomiting. Still, abuse of tobacco has been recommended as a medicinal treatment. Immermann, for example, thinks it ought to be recommended in the treatment of obesity because it lessens the cravings of hunger and thirst and would thus allow the use of a limited diet, but assuredly in this case the remedy is worse than the disease.

Smoking tobacco has been recommended in certain nervous conditions of the digestive tract and organs. Dujardin-Beaumetz prescribed it in a case of hysteria, complicated by persistent vomiting, ordering the patient to smoke a cigarette after each meal. The vomiting ceased but always recurred if the cigarette was omitted. Dr. Gros also recommended the same treatment in cases of otherwise uncontrollable vomiting.

As for gastric affections attributed to the use of tobacco, they are more often due to alcohol, a frequent accompaniment of the smoking habit, but not necessarily so, for many excessive smokers are exemplary temperance men.

The use of cigars has been recommended to overcome constipation by Grubelec, Trousseau and others. Tobacco smoke counteracts the atomy of the intestinal fibrous tissue similar to belladonna, an action which it also seems to assert in paralysis of the bladder. Moreover, it excites the secretions of the visceral glands and in this way tends to establish intestinal freedom.

DESTROYS PARASITES.

Trousseau says that the parasitic power of tobacco is beyond dispute. Tobacco smoke is obnoxious to mosquitoes, mice and other vermin. Bouchardet claims that tobacco preserves the workmen from the itch. Parent-Duchatelet contends that it protects workmen in epidemics, stating that tobacco workers in Lyons have been kept free from typhoid fever, at Morlaix from dysentery, at Tonnets from military fevers, at Seville from cholera. Jadis, Willis and Diemerbroeck claim the same protective influence in the plague. Pechollier claims that in our own day tobacco smoke is a most powerful destroyer of microbes. He says for a long time this herb of all evil has been recognized as a preservative against intestinal worms and parasitic insects. More than this Pechollier remarks that anatomists smoke pipes; hunters regard tobacco as the best preservative against intermittent fever, while Vicomte Simeon proved that, in a certain degree, it checks the development of phthisis.

A military writer recommends the use of tobacco in the barracks and in camp as a protection against morbific emanations, and in some cases its use is ordered by the authorities. Tobacco surely prevents putrefaction and infections by miasm. Robin has shown pieces of meat preserved four months in perfect condition after prolonged exposure to tobacco smoke. Dutch physicians believe that to the use of tobacco the prevention of malaria is largely due. In fact, without being an absolute antiseptic, the action of tobacco smoke is one of the least injurious and the least disagreeable methods of preventing infection, the elements of the smoke penetrating the digestive and respiratory passages, which are the principal doors for the entrance of morbific germs.

Bourgon believes that tobacco smoke prevents infection by influenza, the smoke in this case acting as a screen preventing moist cold air from reaching the lungs directly and also exerting a special sedative influence upon the nervous system, which plays an important part in the development and complication of the grip. Be that as it may, observation shows that in epidemics of the grip smokers form a small percentage of those afflicted. In the South, physicians claim that great smokers enjoy a relative immunity to yellow fever.

Tassinara, who has experimented upon culture of microbes, concludes that tobacco smoke seriously lowers the vitality of the germs of disease, and Israel and Virchow have corroborated these statements. Shiff affirms that employes in bacteriological laboratories should not be allowed to smoke, for if they do the culture of bacilli will be materially prevented. Hejeck, of Vienna, believes that the reason that diphtheria is three times more common in women than in men is because women do not smoke. Walkenberg has shown that the cholera bacillus is quickly killed by tobacco smoke, and attributes this effect to pyridine. Wenik, of Berlin, confirms these statements, and proved them in the cholera at Hambourg. Iankau, of Munich, has experimented with the tubercle bacillus and finds that it loses part of its vitality when exposed to tobacco smoke, and for this reason tobacco should not be denied to consumptives (except when there is spitting of blood), especially in certain severe climates, since the smoke is a sort of protecting mask against the deleterious influences of fog and cold upon the respiratory passages.

A CONCILIATORY AGENT.

A philosopher has pretended that a crime is never committed by a person with a cigar in his mouth, and, more than that, that a person while smoking is seldom capable of bad action. This is because tobacco renders one gentle and resigned; it quiets the tense nerves and induces a beneficial sense of well-being. Lady Campbell has said that the art of smoking impresses even the conversation with sentiments of good will; it favors the conciliation of enemies, and the pipe of peace of the savages is not allegorical, but a realism. Even more than music tobacco hates discord; it conciliates and pacifies. Nor does it appeal alone to the sense of taste and odor; the sense of sight shares the pleasure, as is proven by the fact that blind men never smoke and men blessed with eyesight seldom smoke in the dark.

Before the use of chloroform the strangely sedative qualities of tobacco were employed to lessen pain in operations and divert the sufferer's attention. General Moreau is a historical example of this, for he continued to smoke while both his legs were amputated at the thigh.

Boerhave and Palmer, by smoking, have quieted the most excruciating pains of neuralgia, and when we see tobacco thus soothe the spirit and divinely assuage suffering we can truly say with Levy that tobacco holds the first rank in the moderators of society.

Some people assert that the sedative action of tobacco sometimes seriously affects the physical faculties, but the vigorous Oriental and Arab, confirmed smokers, the Germans and the Swiss, and all smokers prove by their physique that this is not so.

Those who are engaged in intellectual pursuits seek tobacco to lessen brain fatigue, inseperable from their work, and to stimulate the mind. Tobacco quiets the fever of work which so often affects the man of letters and the artist, and, as Taine has said, it is useful in moments of intellectual idleness. It excites imagination, but, unfortunately, abuse follows closely upon its temperate use, and its effects are especially baneful upon the memory, sometimes leading to loss of memory, and even to a true though transitory aphasia; it also favors reverie rather than action. Smoking especially interferes with systematic regularity of daily work, and favors in the highest degree a desire to put off things until to-morrow. Beyond dispute it alleviates the taedium vitae, but in causing one to see life in roseate hues it lessens the perception of necessary duties.

Tobacco, the opium of thought, sends to sleep the most acute moral pain. Violent anger fades in gentle smoke, which becomes an agent of union and conciliation. People who are the greatest smokers, the Swiss, for example, are the least revolutionary. It is a precious consolation in old age when so many comforts are denied, and it is a powerful resource in times of grief, of anxiety and trial. Rochard, a noted French hygienist, says that, "after having used and abused tobacco for many long years, I have given it up, and I do not suffer, but if I should ever be afflicted with violent grief, if I should ever be obliged to make great intellectual effort, I am convinced that I should return to the habit in spite of myself." These are the words of an honest philosopher.

THE WORKMAN'S LUXURY.

It is among workmen that the especial need of smoking is seen in its greatest degree. It is to them the material poetry of existence. In certain cases, as among tanners, men who are employed in cleaning drains and sewers, it is a providential protector against unhealthful emanations. To men employed in laboring occupations smoking relieves fatigue of the muscles. Bourggraeve has compared the working-women of Seville and Lisbon, who smoke and live in an atmosphere saturated with tobacco smoke, with the workingwomen in cotton mills, and the latter are, by far, more seriously afflicted with anemia.

In the army and navy the benefits of tobacco are beyond question. According to Van Swieten the soldier finds in his pipe a companion and a consoler. Levy has shown that smoking prevents homesickness, and Maracke declares that the privation of tobacco during a campaign is as injurious as a privation of food. Longmore has forcibly shown the good effects of tobacco upon wounded soldiers, favoring repose and lessening nervous excitability. Those engaged in the relief of the injured realize the virtue of tobacco, and for this reason carry abundant quantities, and Fonssgrives affirms that there is nothing so good as tobacco in the marine service for enabling the soldier to endure long journeys, the hardships of tempest and the miseries which are a necessary part of the seaman's life. All of these advantages have their disadvantages if carried to excess; if smoking becomes, as it were, a vocation instead of an inoffensive distraction. Huxley, Bernard, Gubler and many others assert that the moderate use of tobacco is more useful than harmful. Huxley truly says that a pipe is like a cup of tea, and one may poison himself by drinking tea to excess, or even eating beefsteak by the pound.

There are a number of hygienic precautions which, if observed, will prevent injurious effects from smoking. One of these is to avoid smoking on an empty stomach, for, like all poisons, tobacco smoke is better tolerated by a full stomach. Those who smoke habitually before they are twenty-one years of age are in danger of being stunted in their growth, especially in that of the chest. For that reason smoking should be but slightly if at all indulged in by students at least before twenty-four years of age, since it may affect the physical growth and the intellectual faculties, and especially injure the memory.

It is best to smoke in the open air or in a well ventilated room in order to avoid congestive trouble, which Le Grande de Saulle has called cafe malaria. Pipes with a short stem are not advisable, neither are cigar butts or cigarettes smoked short. An observance of this will avoid irritation of the tongue and the mouth, or more serious erosions and sores.

Nervous people and those of a rheumatic tendency are more easily injured. People with light complexions and flaxen hair are less liable to injury.

Inhalation of the smoke is especially injurious, owing to irritation of the throat and lungs, and it favors the absorption of nicotine by the blood.

Tobacco should always be smoked very dry. One of the best elements of a cigar is that it requires fresh tobacco. In addition, a cigar does not satisfy the longing of the smoker to the same extent as a pipe, and for that reason cigar-smokers are more liable to excess. It seems needless to say that if a cigar or cigarette goes out it should not be relighted, or to suggest that pipes or cigar holders should be frequently cleansed. It is equally needless to say that one should not smoke in a sleeping room, yet many disregard all these precautions.

To cleanse the mouth warm water is the most efficacious and far preferable to cachous. To counteract the sedative action of tobacco nothing is better than a cup of good coffee. In accordance with the pleasant doctrine of Epicurus, Mery is right when he praises the association of Mocha and Havana—two marvelous countries which have joined in partnership to give the brain a continuous festival.

L. N., M. D.

SUBURBAN SOCIETY NEWS.

Brightwood.

Miss Alice Walton has returned from Acton.

Miss Katherine Lee is visiting in Terre Haute.

Mrs. John Snively has returned from Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Conners are in Connersville.

Mrs. J. Applegate and family are visiting in Cicero.

Mrs. John Law is visiting relatives in Edinburg.

Mrs. J. L. Newby has returned from Farmland.

Mr. T. T. McClure is visiting relatives in Covington.

Miss Edna Burcham is visiting relatives in Noblesville.

Miss Ella Miller has returned from Terre Haute.

Mrs. Malinda Brown is visiting friends in Danville, Ill.

Mrs. J. W. Moore is visiting her daughter in Seymour.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Riley have returned from Versailles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Craig have returned from Castleton.

D. K. Armstrong and family have returned from Acton.

Mrs. Elrod and daughter Hallie left, last week, for Huron, S. D.

Mrs. Trotter and daughter Maggie have returned from Columbus.

Miss Pearl Menaugh, of Columbus, is the guest of Miss Alice Glick.

Mrs. Riley has returned from a visit to her daughter in Danville.

Mrs. Jessup and daughter, of Iowa, are the guests of Miss Inez Johnson.

Miss Laura Tucker, of Reelsville, who was the guest of the Misses Wysong, has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. James McGrew and daughter Lena were in Brownsburg last week, attending the golden wedding celebration of Mr. McGrew's parents.

Haughville.

Miss Nora Kidd is visiting relatives in North Vernon.

Mrs. James Barnett is visiting her father in Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Medsker are visiting friends in Knightstown.

Mr. Dunlavy, of Fontanet, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Huber.

Mrs. Lee Williams is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Simms, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Rose McCauley, of Columbus, O., was the guest of Mrs. Schnell last week.

The Barton Mandolin Club was entertained, Wednesday evening, by Miss Nora Egan.

The Rathbone Sisters gave a lawn fete, Wednesday night, on the lawn of Mrs. Anna Cook's home.

Irvington.

Mrs. Leddy and daughter Pearl returned home Monday from Buffalo.

Mrs. M. E. Hannah returned home Thursday after a several weeks' visit in Presco, Ia.

Miss Clara May Goe returned home Wednesday after several months in Chicago.

Mrs. E. E. Post left Wednesday for Atlantic City, where she will spend several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Jabez Hall and daughter Genevieve left Thursday for Cleveland and Buffalo.

Miss Ada Allen, of Vincennes, is spending a few days with her mother on Butler avenue.

Mrs. H. M. Light will leave the first of the week for Vincennes where she will visit her parents.

Misses Mary and Amy Smith left Wednesday to visit friends in Cleveland and Buffalo.

Miss Taylor, of Millersville, Ky., will come this week to visit her sister, Mrs. S. H. Creighton.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Butler left Friday for Denver, Col., where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Maud Carroll, of Lynchburg, Va., is the guest of Miss Josephine Smith, on Washington street.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Tomlinson and sons Ralph and Robert left Friday for a trip to Buffalo and the East.

Misses Nellie and Julia Frazee, who have been visiting the family of Charles M. Cross, have returned to their home.

Miss Martha Elizabeth Bowman, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Smith, in Cincinnati, will return home to-day.

Miss Evlyn Jeffries, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Miller, at Colorado Springs, will return home in September.

Miss Verna M. Richey has gone to Atlantic City to spend several days. Before returning home she will visit in Virginia.

Mrs. Robert Hall entertained at dinner Friday evening at her home on Downey avenue. Those present were Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Miss Mary A. Strong and Miss Emma Johnson.

Miss Anna Stuart, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Connersville for the past month, will return home to-morrow.

Mrs. E. J. Hecker will give a birthday party in honor of her little daughter Sydney next Wednesday at her home on Butler avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall and daughters Marjory and Bernice will leave this week for Pennsylvania, where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. John W. Campbell and daughter Nettie returned home this week after a several months' visit in Virginia and other Southern States.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Carroll, of Lynchburg, Va., are visiting Mrs. Carroll's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Layman, on Central avenue.

Miss Florence Moore, who has been visiting her uncle in Milwaukee, will return home the last of the week after spending a few days in Delphi.

Mrs. Gertrude Engle and daughter, Miss Emma Engle, who have been spending the summer in Irvington, will return to their home in Winchester the first of September.

North Indianapolis.

Mrs. Sangston is visiting relatives in Lebanon.

Miss Jessie Boyd is visiting relatives in Zanesville.

Mrs. Lewis Dreyer is visiting relatives in Zionsville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gauld have returned from Haverstick's.

Mr. E. T. Miller left, last week, for Benton Harbor, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Karstetter are visiting relatives in Laporte.

Mrs. Marion Cropper is visiting her mother in Rushville.

Mrs. Cox and daughter are visiting friends in northern Indiana.

Miss Ada White and mother, Mrs. Eliza White, are visiting relatives in Zionsville.

Mrs. Spicer and daughter, who have been visiting friends here for some time, will leave to-day for Cincinnati, where they will make their home.

Mrs. James Lail, of West Eugene street, gave a reception, last Monday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, in honor of her daughter Leona's birthday.

The Rev. C. Claude Travis and wife have returned from the camp meeting at Zionsville.

Miss Margaret Shawn, of West Thirty-first street, left, last week, for Lake Winona.

Miss Fannie Mast, of West Milton, who has been visiting the Misses Parisette, has returned.

The Rev. Mr. Collomore will occupy the pulpit, this morning, at the Home Presbyterian Church.

Miss Edith Morgan entertained the members of the W. C. C. Club, at her home, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Grimes, of Crawfordsville, who has been visiting friends here for several weeks, has returned home.

Miss Jessie Hartman, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Hurtsell, has returned to her home in Columbus.

The Musical Art Club gave a garden party, Tuesday night, at the home of Miss Ethel Owens, on West Thirty-first street.

West Indianapolis.

Mrs. A. D. Crull has returned from Dublin.

Mrs. M. Green is visiting relatives in Roachdale.

Miss Mabel Parker is visiting relatives in Liberty.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCready are visiting in Connersville.

Miss Effie Moschell is visiting her aunt in Pittsburg, Pa.

Samuel and Edith Trotscky are visiting relatives in Trafalgar.

Miss Mary Harold is spending several weeks at Salt Lake City.

Mrs. T. Powell, of Franklin, is the guest of her son, Mr. John Powell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Turpin have returned from a visit to Clermont.

Mrs. George Overstreet has returned from a visit to relatives in Lebanon.

Mrs. J. M. Tyler and daughter Gertrude have returned from a trip to Muncie.

Mr. and Mrs. Bornekamp have returned from a two weeks' trip to Put-in Bay.

Misses Mattie and Jennie Mann, of Southport, were the guests of the Misses Moschelle last week.

Mr. Vincent Gray and sister, Miss Addie Gray, of Rushville, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gray.

Mrs. Fred Metz has returned from a visit to relatives in Terre Haute and Brazil.

Miss Tycie Wamsley, of Cincinnati, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Wamsley.

Misses Hazel and Ray Ryan, of Cincinnati, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Fagan.

Misses Maggie and Claudia Shepherd are spending several weeks with friends in Columbus.

Misses Elsie Moschell and May McMurty have returned from a visit to friends in Roachdale.

Miss Millicent Small, of Plainfield, was the guest of the Misses Imogene and Lula Hoss last week.

Miss Edith Shillito has returned to her home in Cincinnati, after visiting Mrs. Clarence Roberson.